NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TYLER'S AMERICAN LITERATURE A HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. Vols. I. II. By Moses Colf Tyler. 8vo. pp. 292, 330. G. P.

The first instalment of Professor Tyler's History of American Literature, which gives the most hopeful promise of being an important national work, embraces the period from 1607 to 1765, the latter date marking the close of the colonial epoch, and the commencement of the revolutionary struggle. In the plan of the author, it is not intended to present a dictionary of all American writers or a complete bibliographical account of all American books. He has wisely limited his purpose to giving a history of those American productions in the English language, which possess an intrinsic value as literature, and are significant exponents of the development of the American mind. In the preparation of the work, he has adopted a broad and comprehensive system. The entire mass of American writings during the colonial times, so far as they can now be found in the public and private libraries of the country, has been submitted to a diligent examination. It is not easy to place too high an estimate on the difficulty and labor of such a process. Nothing but an ardent devotion to literary pursuits, and the habit of patient and exact scholarship could have brought it to complete accomplishment. From the heaps of rubbish which have thus come under his eye, Professor Tyler has made a judicious selection of such matter as was found to evince any considerable literary merit, or to illustrate the progress of literary composition during the early periods of American history.

The birth of American literature, as described by Professor Tyler, was coeval with the first settlement of the country. It dates from the year 1607, when the English colonists of Virginia, by transplanting themselves to American soil, began to be Americans. Among the Englishmen who crowded together behind the palisades in Jamestown were some who Inid the foundations of American literature. The writer of the first American book, according to the author, was the famous adventurer and oneer. Captain John Smith. He classes this hero of romance among the noble specimens of manhood which abounded in the Elizabethan age, such as Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others, to say nothing of Bacon, Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson. Captain John Smith was a prolific author, but only three of his books were written during his residence in America, and hence these alone can be regarded as belonging to the literature of the country. "A True Relation of Virginia" must be considered as the earliest production of American literature. This was written during the first thirteen months of the first American colony, and gives a simple and picturesque description of the events, of which at that time Smith was the eye-witness. The work was the same year in which John Milton first saw the light. Professor Tyler characterizes it as a work that was written, not in lettered ease, not in "the still air of delightful studies," but "under a rotten tent in the wilderness, perhaps by the flockering blaze of a pine-knot, in the midst of tree-stumps, and the fifth and clamor of a pioneer's camp, and within the fragile palisades which alone shielded the little band of colonists from the ever-hovering peril of an Indian massacre." It was not composed as a literary effort. but for the information of the English public, and especially of the stockholders of the Virginia Company. It betrays the hand of the bluff soldier, describing in pithy English the adventures of the day, but with equal defiance of the principles of literary composition and of English grammar. The second title on the list of American writings is the reply of Smith to a fantastic and querulous letter from the London stockholders of the company. This is a brief production, but vigorous and trench ant in its tone, a transcript of the intense spirit of the writer, and glowing "with the light it casts into that primal hot-bed of wrangling, indolence, and of a picturesque, romantic, and impressive life.

misery, the village of Jamestown." Its sentences There were the infinite solitudes of the wilderness. fly as straight and hard as bullets. The specimens quoted by Professor Tyler are characteristic, and may serve as models of explicit assertion, without any waste of words." "For the charge of this voyage of two or three thousand pounds," says the plain-spoken Captain John, "we have not received the value of an hundred pounds. From your ship we had not provision in victuals worth twenty pound; and we are more than two hundred to live upon this, the one-half sick, the other little better. For the sailors, I confess they daily make good cheer; but our diet is a little meal and water, and not sufficient of that. Though there be fish in the sea, fowls in the air, and beasts in the we so weak and ignorant, we cannot much trouble them. Captain Ratcliffe is now called Sicklemore. I have sent you him home lest the company should ent his throat. When you send again, I entreat you rather send but thirty carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons, and diggers up of trees' roots, well provided, than a thousand with want of necessities, before they can be made good for anything." Professor Tyler refers to the shock which must have been given to the dainty nerves of those lordly patrons in London by this epistolary retort, which "communicated to England a foretaste of what proved to be the incurable American habit of talking back to her." "Captain John Smith's letter," he remarks. "in the first decade of the seventeenth century, is a premonitory

symptom of the Declaration of Independence." Before proceeding to the early literary productions of New-England, the author closes his extended description of the primitive Virginia literature, with some suggestive remarks on the peculiar features of the respective colories. There is a common tradition, says Professor Tyler, that Virginia was originally peopled to a large extent by families of wealth and rank in England. On the other hand, were descended from fugitives, and criminals, and other Englishmen of equivocal character. The these two extremes. For the first forty years, most of the settlers in Virginia were of inferior quality; many of them were outcasts from the streets of London; "vagrants who wandered to Virginia because they had to wander somewhere; gentlemen of fashion who were out at the elbow; aristocrats gone to seed." For some time after the first few ship-loads had gone out to Virginia, and the news had come back of the troubles of the colonists, not even paupers and knaves would go there of their own accord, and the company in London, as an ancient scribe records, became "humble suitors to his Majesty" to compel "vagabonds and condemned men to go thither. Nay, some did choose to be hanged before they would go thither, and were." By the year 1617, and for many years afterward, the cultivation of tobacco became so profitable that the labor even of English convicts was welcome; and they were accordingly transported in large numbers, and were gradually merged in the general population of the country. In 1619 the first negro slaves were imported into the colony, which contributed a new element to Virginia society. During the period of the civil war and of the Commonwealth in England, many persons of superior quality emigrated to Virginia; men of force and weight, cavaliers and churchmen, who were glad to find in America a retreat from the odions ascendency of the Puritans. At the restoration of Charles II., in 1660, men of Cromwell's party, a few even of his iron-sided troopers, selected a new home in Virginia in preference to New-England, on account of its more genial climate. Long before the end of the seventeenth century, severe restrictions had been placed upon the importation of male- | delight, the progress of his own fame " as it reverfactors. The new colonists, for the most part, were of the English church, and of royalist politics, forming a continuation, in fact, of English society. The | American during the colonial period-" Magnalia people of Virginia, as compared with those of New-England, were less austere, less industrious, but | it is a mighty chaos of fables and blunders, blended, more worldly and self-indulgent. They were impatient of asceticism, of long faces, of long prayers; History and fiction are so mingled together in its they rejoiced in sports, in merry music, and in a free, pages that it is impossible to tell where the fiction hilarious life. Although of the same stock and speech as the founders of New-England, they an insuperable fondness for tumid and flabby decwere very different in ideas. The fabric lamation; he loved to propound edifying remarks, of Church and State which they erected in rather than to give a plain statement of facts; he

Virginia was the exponent of those ideas, presenting an almost entire contrast to the institutions of which the foundation was laid about the same time in New-England. The people of New-England settled in groups of families, forming neighborhoods, villages, towns, and cities. Hence there was a constant play of mind upon mind, and facility of intercommunication in the different relations of society. The founders of Virginia pursued an opposite course. They were inclined to settle not in groups of families, but in detached establishments. With them, the type of the highest human felicity was the English territorial lord, seated in his own castle, protected from all human interference by many miles of his own land which spread in all difrom the first, while the social structure of New-England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of dispersion. The one sought personal community, the other domestic is ation. The one developed cooperation in civil affairs, in trade, in culture, in religion; the other practised solitary action in all these relations, and hence made but little progress in any of them. The effect of these opposing tendencies was manifest in the intellectual development of in all its rigors (though with logical shadings), he people. For the first three generations there were few schools in Virginia. The higher education was, of course, at a low estate. During the seventeenth century, Virginia answered to the description which Sir Philip Sidney gave of Ireland in the sixteenth century, as "a place where truly learning goeth very bare." There is no record of a printing press earlier than 1681. In 1683, Lord Effingham, the Governor of Virginia, received instructions from the ministry "to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever." From that date till about the year 1729, no printing was done in Virginia, and from 1729 until about ten years before the Declaration of Independence, Virginia had but one printing-house, and even that "was thought to be much under the con-trol of the Governor." These conditions explain the comparative literary barrenness of Virginia. There might have been found at intervals some men of elegant literary culture mostly acquired abroad; perhaps after awhile a few amateur literary men; but no literary class, and almost no literature

In his description of the early colonists of New-England, Professor Tyler represents them as persons addicted, in some sense, to habits of thought and the use of books. The proportion of learned men among them was extraordinary. Petween the years 1630 and 1690 there were in New-England probably as many graduates of Cambridge and Oxford as could be found in any population of similar size in the mother country. During the first part of that period in Massachusetts and Connecticut there was a Cambridge graduate for every two hundred and fifty inhabitants, besides not a few sons of Oxford. other community of pioneers ever so honored study or so reverenced the instruments and symbols of learning. The corner-stone of their social structure rested upon a book. Only six years after the arrival of John Winthrop in Salem harbor, the people of Massachusetts laid the foundation of a college from their own treasury. While the tree-stumps in their harvest-fields had as yet hardly become weather-browned, they had made arrangements even in that wilderness by which their young men could at once enter upon the study of Aristotle and Thucydides, of Horace and Tacitus, and the Hebrew Bible. The people of New-England began to produce a literature in their earliest age. They were never without a literary There were many men accustomed to express themselves fluently by voice and pen. It was a literary class made up of men of affairs, country gentlemen, teachers, and above all elergymen; men of letters who did not depend on letters for their bread, but did their work under conditions of intellectual independence. Nor was the environment of their lives unfriendly to literature. For a certain class of minds, indeed, it was wholesome and stimulating. They were surrounded with the forces its mystery, its peace; they had the intimate presence of Nature in its vastness and power; the savage life presented to them strange problems; they rejoiced in their own escape from great cities, from crowds, from mean competitions; they were conscious of the interest of the whole Protestant world in their undertaking; and welcomed the coming to them of scholars and saints, statesmen and philosophers. "New-England," as Hawthorne believed was then in a state incomparably more picturesque than at present, or than it has been within the memory of man." Among the portraits of the Massachusetts Puritans

by Mr. Tyler, that of John Winthrop will win espewoods, their bounds are so large, they so wild and we so weak and ignorant, we cannot much trouble of the subject and the felicity of its characterdrawing. He is described as " a man of good looks and of good manners, catholic in opinion and sympathy-a deeply conscientious man, not willing that his life should be a thing of extemporized policies and makeshifts, but building it up clear from the foundation on solid principle." His "History of such as we have; for except we be able both to New-England "grew out of the journal of his voy-lodge and to feed them, the most will consume age. The end of the voyage was the end of his leisure. Henceforth there are frequent breaks and blanks in the record. Many a great day had to be dismissed with small mention. The resolute diarist was compelled to resist the encroachments of weariness and haste. Still he presents a clear, true story of the experience of the founders of Massachusetts in the days of that stern beginning. For almost twenty years the story went forward from 1630 until a few weeks before the death of the writer in 1649. The work was written with full purpose of having it published as a history : but with no anxiety about style; with the sole object of telling the truth in a plain and honest manner. "The native qualities of the man were lofty, self-respecting, grave; by culture and habit he expressed himself | spontaneously in dignified and calm words; and at times, when the thought lifted him, he rose to a stately, unconscious eloquence. He was no artist, it is often affirmed that the first families of Virginia only a thinker and a doer. Of course, he never aimed at effect. His moral qualities are plainly stamped upon his manner of expression-moderatruth, in the opinion of the author, lies between | tion, disinterestedness, reverence, piety, dignity, love of truth and of justice. The prevailing tone is judicial; he tells the truth squarely, even against himself. The greatest incidents in the life of the colony are reported; also the least. The pathos

and heroism and pettiness of their life, all are here." Passing over an interval of some twenty years, of whose literary worthies Professor Tyler has preented many quaint characteristic specimens, we come to Cotton Mather, that man of pedantry and piety, "the literary behemoth of New-England in the colonial era." whose fame as a writer, "surpasses, in later times, and especially in foreign countries, that of any other pre-Revolutionary American, excepting Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin." From his earliest childhood, and through all his days, we are told Cotton Mather was gazed at as a being of almost supernatural genius, and of "quite indescribable godliness." His nature early became saturated with self-consciousness, and he grew to be"a vast literary and religious coxcomb." "He was born with an enormous memory, an enormous appetite for every species of knowledge, an enormous zeal and power for work, an enormous passion for praise." He drew his first breath in a household of books and students. The very air was charged with erudition. Scholarship was the inheritance of the family. At eleven years of age he was a freshman in Harvard College, but had previously read Homer and Isocrates, and many unusual Latin anthors. At eighteen, on taking his second degree, he delivered a learned and persuasive thesis on the divine origin of the Hebrew points. For many years afterward, until his death in 1728, he was permitted to contemplate, and with immense berated through Christendom." Of his most famous book, and the most famous book produced by any Christi Americana"-Professor Tyler remarks that of course, with many single facts of great value. ends and the history begins. Cotton Mather had

had infinite credulity and infinite carelessness, an was often tempted " to stain the chaste pages of history with the tints of his family friendships and his family fends."

A wonderful contrast to Cotton Mather, in ever respect, is presented in the character of the profound thinker, neute reasoner, and original writer, Presideut Jonathan Edwards. His personal traits are described with just admiration by Professor Tyler. and his literary position is analyzed with equatruthfulness and ability. By his parents on both sides "he came of the gentlest and most intellectual stock in New-England." In early childhood be began to manifest the lofty and beautiful endow ments that distinguished him in subsequent life. rections from the view of his castle windows. Thus | Even at that tender age, he was remarkable for simplicity, modesty, conscientiousness, and a marveilous capacity for the acquisition of knowledge. As a mere child he read not only the ordinary writings in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, but the most abstruse works in English literature. But the great problems which ab sorbed his mind in mature life were the problems of theology. He held the theology of John Calvin, and to the defence and illustration of that theology brought his supreme ability as a dialectician. In this relation, he was the inspirer of many minds in his own country, and subsequently, in Great Britam, and thus fills a large place in ecclesiastical and philosophical history. "He had the fundamental virtues of a writer, abundant thought, and the utmost clearness and precision in the utterance of it; his pages, likewise, hold many examples of bold, original, and poetic imagery; and though the nature of his subjects and the temper of his sect repressed the exercise of wit, he was possessed of wit, in an extraordinary degree, and of the keenest edge." In the execution of his work thus far, Professor

Tyler has evinced a skill in the arrangement of his materials, and a masterly power of combinatio which will at once place it in a very eminent rank among American historical compositions. It is not so much the history of a special development of literature, as a series of profound and brilliant studies on the character and genius of a people of whom that literature was the natural product. The work betrays acute philosophical insight, a rare power of historical research, and a cultivated literary habit, which was perhaps no less essential than the two tormer conditions, to its successful accomplishment. The style of the author is marked by vigor, originality, comprehensiveness, and a curious instinct in the selection of words. In this latter respect, though not in the moulding of sentences, the reader may perhaps be reminded of the choice and fragrant voeabulary of Washington Irving, whose words alone often leave an exquisite oder like the perfume of sweet brier and aroutus.

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le a library in itself, and ought to be on the table of every student.

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THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, As reported by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.

THUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1878.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CALL-1114 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRD CALL-119 O'CLOCK P. M.

...bc. 99 2 U S 5-20 Coup '67

U S 4s Coup 1907, 6,000

10 A. M .- SALES BEFORE THE CALL

Western Union

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ex Coupon 5,000...... 5919 1249 O'CLOCK-SALES SEFORM THE CALLSTAND TO C 1249 O'CLOCK--8A Louisiana 78 Con | Erie I 10,000....53. 74 | 500 Dia of C 3-656 | 3,000....794 | 20 W U T Coup 1909 | Lake: 100 Copper | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | 1007 | Kan Pac 1st J & D Den & Rio Grist

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OFFICIAL REPORT N. T. MINING STOCK EX-VHANGE SALES, DEC. 12, 1878.

FIRST CALL-11 O'CLOCK A. M.

It is one of the peculiar features of the present

THURSDAY, Dec. 12-P. M.

30...bc.100 2 Ohio & Miss pre! 50...bc. 17 6 C C & I C 1,800...bc. 52 SALES FROM 2'2 O'CLOCK TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3

California 10...b10.. 114

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1.000...s00.1.1
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2.500....15...11
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